



Greater Giyani Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2012

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

General Information

Legal form of entity	Local Municipality
Grading of local authority	Grade 3
Speaker	MN Maswanganyi
Chief Whip	JT Chabalala
Mayoral committee	J Baloyi TE Chauke MP Hlungwani (Mayor) N Khabdlela GA Maluleke KA Manganyi WW Mhlongo NPH Ndhaba MR Rikhotso NM Rikhotso
Councillors	DE Baloyi HI Baloyi TE Baloyi W Baloyi JH Bilankulu JT Chavalala SH Fuela B Gaveni MD Hlungwani MP Hlungwani NR Khandlhela BM Khosa GE Mabasa EN Mabunda MA Makamu MJ Makhubela BM Makhubele HH Makhubele MP Makhubele PP Makhubele S Makhubele TA Makhubele GA Maluleke TR Maluleke HJ Manganye KA Manganyi

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General Information

TC Manganyi
MS Maswanganye
NM Maswanganyi
SS Maswanganyi
ZR Maswanganyi
MY Mathebula
SS Mathebula
PY Matukane
TN Mavasa
NP Mhlongo
WW Mhlongo
PP Mkhari
TJ Moshwana
AM Mthombeni
MW Mthombeni
NHP Ndaba
MJ Ndlovu
AM Ngobeni
HB Ntimana
A Rikhotso
MQ Rikhotso
MR Rikhotso
NM Rikhotso
MT Sambo
MI Shimange
HD Shivambu
HR Shivambu
M Shiviti
GE Sithole
XJ Valoyi
SH Vukeya
TC Zitha

Accounting Officer

GI Masingi

Chief Finance Officer

RH Maluleke

Business address

Private X9559
GIYANI

Postal address

Private X9559
GIYANI
0826

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General Information

Banker	ABSA Giyani Branch
Auditors	Auditor General of South Africa
Audit Committee	H Hlomane SST Kholong TC Modipane (chairperson) FJ Mudau JAB Ngobeni
Attorneys	MC Baloyi M Raphesu
Provincial Treasury	M Maeta
Website	www.greatergiyani.gov.za
Enabling legislation	The Division of Revenue Act of 2011 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000

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Abbreviations

GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
MDM	Mopane District Municipality

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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are responsible for reporting on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP). The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2013 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The municipality is wholly dependent on the service charges and grants for continued funding of operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the Greater Giyani Municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer further certifies that the remuneration of councillors are disclosed in the relevant note to the financial statements is in accordance with the Public Office Bearers Act (Act 20 of 1998) and the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs' s determination of upper limits of the salaries, allowances and benefits as promulgated annually.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 49, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved on 31 August 2012 and were signed on behalf of the municipality by:

GI Masingi
Accounting Officer
Greater Giyani Municipality

31 August 2012
Date

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2012 R	2011 R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	312 345	678 175
Trade and other receivables	4	3 475 975	3 475 975
Consumer debtors	5	9 441 766	643 881
Cash and cash equivalents	6	61 706 711	23 694 244
Short term investments	7	207 715	197 245
		75 144 512	28 689 520
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	187 905 204	177 802 891
Investment property		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
		187 905 204	177 802 891
Total Assets		263 049 716	206 492 411
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	54 947 808	45 646 857
VAT payable	10	4 059 728	4 547 931
Unspent conditional grants	11.4	11 028 527	13 273 915
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions		-	-
Retirement benefit obligation	12	9 525 844	8 008 106
		9 525 844	8 008 106
Total Liabilities		79 561 907	71 476 809
Net Assets			
Accumulated surplus	13	183 487 809	135 015 602
Total liabilities and net assets		263 049 716	206 492 411

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Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	2012 R	2011 R
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Income from agency services		307 268	1 282 151
Licences and permits		4 136 372	3 772 131
Rental of facilities and equipment	15	669 305	607 593
Service charges	16	3 771 741	3 181 669
		<u>8 884 686</u>	<u>8 843 544</u>
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Fines		133 830	155 992
Government grants & subsidies	17	155 008 680	124 307 073
Property rates	18	25 652 874	12 230 879
		<u>180 795 384</u>	<u>136 693 944</u>
Other income	19	1 063 979	1 003 990
Interest received - investment	20	11 098 094	1 557 281
Total income		<u>201 842 143</u>	<u>148 098 759</u>
Operating expenses			
Employee related costs	21	(67 481 677)	(72 464 191)
Remuneration of councillors	22	(13 925 178)	(12 899 710)
Finance charges	23	(433 284)	(234 585)
Depreciation	24	(18 693 899)	(16 279 363)
Debt impairment	25	(16 910 981)	(33 333 284)
Repairs and maintenance		(3 534 017)	(2 969 158)
Contracted Services	26	(353 687)	(1 436 454)
General expenses	27	(31 809 324)	(33 368 628)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		<u>48 700 096</u>	<u>(24 886 614)</u>

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Accumulated surplus R	Total net assets R
Balance at 30 June 2010	147 552 480	147 552 480
Accumulated surplus	13 843 038	13 843 038
Correction of prior period error	(1 493 303)	(1 493 303)
Restated balance as at 30 June 2010	159 902 215	159 902 215
Surplus for the year	(24 886 613)	(24 886 613)
Balance at 01 July 2011 as restated	135 015 602	135 015 602
Surplus for the year	48 700 096	48 700 096
Correction of prior period error	(227 889)	(227 889)
Balance at 30 June 2012	183 487 809	183 487 809
Note	13	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Cash Flow Statement

	Note	2012 R	2011 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		25 652 874	12 230 879
Sale of goods and services		3 771 742	21 052 338
Grants		155 008 680	136 880 236
Interest income		11 098 094	1 557 281
Other receipts		(3 578 821)	6 821 857
		<u>191 952 569</u>	<u>178 542 591</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(61 403 606)	(69 016 418)
Remuneration of councillors		(13 925 178)	(12 899 710)
Suppliers		(50 520 080)	(66 882 583)
Finance charges		(433 284)	(234 585)
		<u>(126 282 148)</u>	<u>(149 033 296)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	29	<u>65 670 421</u>	<u>29 509 295</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	<u>(27 657 954)</u>	<u>(8 676 818)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		38 012 467	20 832 477
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>23 694 244</u>	<u>2 861 767</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	<u>61 706 711</u>	<u>23 694 244</u>

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the South African statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003). These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with Generally Recognised Accounting Practice requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the municipality's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual financial statements are disclosed in the relevant sections of the annual financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

1.3 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition. Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses except for infrastructure assets which is carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings as the asset is used. The amount transferred is equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount and depreciation based on the original cost of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value. The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Estimated useful life
Buildings	30
Plant and equipment	5-15
Motor vehicles	8-14
Office equipment	8
IT equipment	6-8
Community halls	30
Roads, pavements, bridges and storm water	10-30
Security measures	3-10
Libraries	30
Car parks, bus terminals and taxi ranks	20
Street lighting	20-25
Refuse site	30
Fire services	30
Clinics	30
Cemeteries	30
Park and gardens	10-30
Street names, signs and parking meters	5
Sport fields	10-30
Specialised vehicles	15
Housing	30
Furniture and fittings	8
Office Machines	5
Air Conditions	5

The residual value, and the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Assets which the municipality holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. These assets are not accounted for as non-current assets held for sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Trade and other receivables

A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payments of all debt outstanding for more than 120 days are considered indicators that the trade receivables are impaired. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable, which may not be the date on which the provision is raised.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of 32 days or daily calls. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks and investment in financial instruments, net of bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are recorded on facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdrafts are expensed as incurred.

Bank overdraft and borrowings

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the municipality's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Investments held-to-maturity

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity assets are measured at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method. Investments which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposit and short term deposits invested in registered banks are stated at cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss and this is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified.

Surplus funds are invested in terms of Council's Investment Policy. Investments are only made with financial institutions registered in terms of the Deposit Taking Institutions Act of 1990 with an A1 or similar rating institution for safe investment purposes. The investment period should be such that it will not be necessary to borrow funds against the investments at a penalty interest rate to meet commitments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. They are included in current assets, except for maturities in excess of 12 months which are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at cost which represents fair value. After initial recognition financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

1.6 Leases

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease rentals are accrued on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.7 Inventories

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of development, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Consumables stores, raw materials, work in progress, unused water, and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable values. In general, the basis of determining cost is the weighted average of cost of commodities.

Redundant and slow-moving stock are identified and written down with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and sold following the municipality's approved disposal strategy. Consumables are written down with regard to age, condition and utility.

Unsold properties are value at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a specific identification cost basis. Direct costs are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Costs also include a proportion of overhead costs.

1.8 Revenue

Revenue comprises the invoiced values of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Municipality's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, rebates and discounts and after eliminated revenue within departments of the Municipality.

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges relating to water are based on consumption. Meter readings are taken on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates are not used to estimate the revenue.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are passed to purchaser. revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant gazetted tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Interest and rentals are recognised on a time proportionate basis. Income for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met. Where public contribution has been received but municipality has not met the condition, a liability is recognised.

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Adjustments or interim rates are recognised once the municipal valuer has valued the change to properties.

Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable.

Fines constitute both spot fines and summons. Revenue from spot fines and summons is recognised when payment is received.

Donations are recognised on a cash receipt basis or where the donation is in the form of property, plant and equipment at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when the deed of transfer is signed or when title of the items of property, plant and equipment is transferred to the Municipality whichever happens first.

1.10 Provisions and contingencies

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation. A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If the municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Accounting Policies

1.10 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- The amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 45.

1.11 Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is raised.

1.12 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.14 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.15 Comparative figures

Actual prior year amounts have been included in the annual financial statements for the current financial year only. When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed in Note 34.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non - accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to Municipal Employees Pension Fund, Municipal Gratuity Fund and SAMWU Provident Fund-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the municipality's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan. Councillors are members of the Municipal Councillors Pension Fund that was established in terms of the Remuneration of the Public Office Bearers Act 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998).

Obligations for contributions on defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial performance as incurred. Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan in respect of service in a particular period are included in the employees' total cost of employment and are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the year which they relates as part of cost of employment.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected credit method.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan.

Consideration is given to any event that could impact the funds up to end of the reporting period where the interim valuation is performed at an earlier date.

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and are otherwise amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested.

To the extent that, at the beginning of the financial period, any cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss exceeds ten percent of the greater of the present value of the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets (the corridor), that portion is recognised in profit or loss over the expected average remaining service lives of participating employees. Actuarial gains or losses within the corridor are not recognised.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan is recognised when the entity is demonstrably committed to curtailment or settlement.

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In profit or loss, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Accounting Policies

1.16 Employee benefits (continued)

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs, and reduces by the fair value of plan assets.

Any asset is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reduction in future contributions to the plan.

Post retirement obligations

The entity provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The entity also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

1.17 Borrowing costs

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

When the municipality completes the construction of a qualifying asset in parts and each part is capable of being used while construction continues on other parts, the entity ceases capitalising borrowing costs when it completes substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that part for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.18 Events after balance sheet date

Recognised amounts in the financial statements are adjusted to reflect events arising after the balance sheet date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date. Events after the balance sheet date are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date are dealt with by way of a note to the financial statements.

1.19 Value added tax

Value added tax ("VAT") is payable on the receipts basis. Only once the payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to SARS.

1.20 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by the municipality with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Accounting Policies

1.20 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation / amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality.

1.21 Offsetting

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset.

1.22 Related parties

The municipality operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the national sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2012 or later periods:

GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises when an entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. An asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction shall initially be measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

This revenue will be measured at the amount of increase in net assets recognised by the municipality.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset shall be recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is recognised for the same inflow. As an entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it will reduce the carrying amount of the liability recognised as recognise an amount equal to that reduction.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 24: Presentation of Budget Information in the Financial Statements

Subject to the requirements of paragraph 19, an entity shall present a comparison of the budget amounts for which it is held publicly accountable and actual amounts either as a separate additional financial statement or as additional budget columns in the financial statements currently presented in accordance with Standards of GRAP. The comparison of budget and actual amounts shall present separately for each level of legislative oversight:

- The approved and final budget amounts;
- The actual amounts on a comparable basis; and
- By way of note disclosure, an explanation of material differences between the budget for which the municipality is held publicly accountable and actual amounts, unless such explanation is included in other public documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements, and a cross reference to those documents is made in the notes.

Where an entity prepares its budget and annual financial statements on a comparable basis, it includes the comparison as an additional column in the primary annual financial statements. Where the budget and annual financial statements are not prepared on a comparable basis, a separate statement is prepared called the 'Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts'. This statement compares the budget amounts with the amounts in the annual financial statements adjusted to be comparable to the budget.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

A comparable basis means that the budget and annual financial statements:

- Are prepared using the same basis of accounting i.e. either cash or accrual;
- Include the same activities and entities;
- Use the same classification system; and
- Are prepared for the same period.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 103: Heritage Assets

GRAP 103 defines heritage assets as assets which have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Certain heritage assets are described as inalienable items thus assets which are retained indefinitely and cannot be disposed of without consent as required by law or otherwise.

A heritage asset should be recognised as an asset only if:

- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will to the municipality; and
- The cost of fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The standard required judgment in applying the initial recognition criteria to the specific circumstances surrounding the entity and the assets.

GRAP 103 states that a heritage asset should be measured at its cost unless it is acquired through a non-exchange transaction which should then be measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

In terms of the standard, an entity has a choice between the cost and revaluation model as accounting policy for subsequent recognition and should apply the chosen policy to an entire class of heritage assets.

The cost model requires a class of heritage assets to be carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The revaluation model required a class of heritage assets to be carried at its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent impairment losses. The standard also states that a restriction on the disposal of a heritage asset does not preclude the entity from determining the fair value.

GRAP 103 prescribes that when determining the fair value of a heritage asset that has more than one purpose, the fair value should reflect both the asset's heritage value and the value obtained from its use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

If a heritage asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase should be credited directly to a revaluation surplus. However, the increase should be recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same heritage asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit. If a heritage asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease should be recognised in surplus or deficit. However, the decrease should be debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that heritage asset.

GRAP 103 states that a heritage asset should not be depreciated but an entity should assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired.

In terms of the standard, compensation from third parties for heritage assets that have been impaired, lost or given up, should be included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

For a transfer from heritage assets carried at a revalued amount to property, plant and equipment, investment property, inventories or intangible assets, the asset's deemed cost for subsequent accounting should be its revalued amount at the date of transfer. The entity should treat any difference at that date between the carrying amount of the heritage asset and its fair value in the same way as a revaluation in accordance with this Standard. If an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset carried at a revalued amount, or investment property carried at fair value is reclassified as a heritage asset carried at a revalued amount, the entity applies the applicable Standard of GRAP to that asset up to the date of change. The entity treats any difference at that date between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value in accordance with the applicable Standard of GRAP relating to that asset. For a transfer from investment property carried at fair value, or inventories to heritage assets at a revalued amount, any difference between the fair value of the asset at that date and its previous carrying amount should be recognised in surplus or deficit.

The carrying amount of a heritage asset should be derecognised:

- On disposal, or
- When no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset should be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

An municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an entity estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined using one of the following approaches:

- Depreciated replacement cost approach;
- Restoration cost approach; and
- Service units approach.

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued non - cash - generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, an entity estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP 26: Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by an municipality with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return.

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. When estimating the value in use of an asset, an municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and an municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, an municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, an entity use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- The future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- The future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

An municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, an municipality estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 104: Financial Instruments

The standard prescribes recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. Financial instruments are defined as those contracts that results in a financial asset in one municipality and a financial liability or residual interest in another municipality. A key distinguishing factor between financial assets and financial liabilities and other assets and liabilities, is that they are settled in cash or by exchanging financial instruments rather than through the provision of goods or services.

One of the key considerations in initially recognising financial instruments is the distinction, by the issuers of those instruments, between financial assets, financial liabilities and residual interests. Financial assets and financial liabilities are distinguished from residual interests because they involve a contractual right or obligation to receive or pay cash or another financial instrument. Residual interests entitle an municipality to a portion of another municipality's net assets in the event of liquidation and, to dividends or similar distributions paid at management's discretion.

In determining whether a financial instrument is a financial asset, financial liability or a residual interest, an municipality considers the substance of the contract and not just the legal form.

Where a single instrument contains both a liability and a residual interest component, the issuer allocates the instrument into its component parts. The issuer recognises the liability component at its fair value and recognises the residual interest as the difference between the carrying amount of the instrument and the fair value of the liability component. No gain or loss is recognised by separating the instrument into its component parts.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Where an municipality subsequently measures financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost or cost, transactions costs are included in the cost of the asset or liability.

The transaction price usually equals the fair value at initial recognition, except in certain circumstances, for example, where interest free credit is granted or where credit is granted at a below market rate of interest.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

Concessionary loans are loans either received by or granted to another municipality on concessionary terms, e.g. at low interest rates and flexible repayment terms. On initial recognition, the fair value of a concessionary loan is the present value of the agreed contractual cash flows, discounted using a market related rate of interest for a similar transaction. The difference between the proceeds either received or paid and the present value of the contractual cash flows is accounted for as non-exchange revenue by the recipient of a concessionary loan in accordance with Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Revenue Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), and using the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (usually as an expense) by the grantor of the loan.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at fair value or, amortised cost or cost. An municipality measures a financial instrument at fair value if it is:

- A derivative;
- A combined instrument designated at fair value, i.e. an instrument that includes a derivative and a non-derivative host contract;
- Held-for-trading;
- A non-derivative instrument with fixed or determinable payments that is designated at initial recognition to be measured at fair value;
- An investment in a residual interest for which fair value can be measured reliably; and
- Other instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or cost.

Derivatives are measured at fair value. Combined instruments that include a derivative and non-derivative host contract are accounted for as follows:

- Where an embedded derivative is included in a host contract which is a financial instrument within the scope of this Standard, an entity can designate the entire contract to be measured at fair value or, it can account for the host contract and embedded derivative separately using GRAP 104. An municipality is however required to measure the entire instrument at fair value if the fair value of the derivative cannot be measured reliably.
- Where the host contract is not a financial instrument within the scope of this Standard, the host contract and embedded derivative are accounted for separately using GRAP 104 and the relevant Standard of GRAP.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are non-derivative instruments with fixed or determinable payments, for example deposits with banks, receivables and payables, are measured at amortised cost. At initial recognition, an municipality can however designate such an instrument to be measured at fair value.

An municipality can only measure investments in residual interests at cost where the fair value of the interest cannot be determined reliably.

Once an municipality has classified a financial asset or a financial liability either at fair value or amortised cost or cost, it is only allowed to reclassify such instruments in limited instances.

An entity derecognises a financial asset, or the specifically identified cash flows of an asset, when:

- The cash flows from the asset expire, are settled or waived;
- Significant risks and rewards are transferred to another party; or
- Despite having retained significant risks and rewards, an municipality has transferred control of the asset to another municipality.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

An municipality derecognises a financial liability when the obligation is extinguished. Exchanges of debt instruments between a borrower and a lender are treated as the extinguishment of an existing liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Where an municipality modifies the term of an existing financial liability, it is also treated as the extinguishment of an existing liability and the recognition of a new liability.

An municipality cannot offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position unless a legal right of set-off exists, and the parties intend to settle on a net basis.

GRAP 104 requires extensive disclosures on the significance of financial instruments for an municipality's statement of financial position and statement of financial performance, as well as the nature and extent of the risks that an municipality is exposed to as a result of its annual financial statements. Some disclosures, for example the disclosure of fair values for instruments measured at amortised cost or cost and the preparation of a sensitivity analysis, are encouraged rather than required.

GRAP 104 does not prescribe principles for hedge accounting. A municipality is permitted to apply hedge accounting, as long as the principles in IAS 39 are applied.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2012.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2013 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
3. Inventories		
Consumable stores	312 345	678 175

Inventory is been valued using the weighted average method.

4. Trade and other receivables

Staff debtors (a)	48 464	48 464
Sundry debtors (b)	3 622 511	3 622 511
Sundry debtors provision	(195 000)	(195 000)
	3 475 975	3 475 975

(a) Staff debtors

Staff debtors relate to amounts owed by councillors arising from exceeding cellphone limits on the Vodacom group subscription. A cellphone contract with Vodacom was based on the cellphone allowances of councillors, but the contract was not implemented as agreed by the service provider to ensure that limits are not exceeded. The recovery of the amounts still owing is in progress.

(b) Sundry debtors

Gross sales	4 016 500	4 016 500
Cash received	(588 989)	(588 989)
Debtor for fraudulent bank transaction	195 000	195 000
	3 622 511	3 622 511

The gross sales and cash received of the sundry debtors relates to sale of stands through an auction during 2009. The balance of the funds regarding sale of stands is paid into attorneys trust account. The amount paid into attorneys to date is R 1 191 992 and the auction commission fee is R 419 919. The balance in this attorneys trust account is unknown.

5. Consumer debtors

Classified per service category

Rates	26 400 438	11 273 642
Refuse	8 182 319	5 823 575
House rentals	795 184	530 897
Cemetery charges	302 156	218 971
Interest	8 197 492	-
Other unclassified	43 788 178	44 109 816
	87 665 767	61 956 901

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
5. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Less: Provision for bad debts		
Rates	(26 390 250)	(10 894 532)
Refuse	(7 430 438)	(6 102 208)
Cemetery charges	(278 663)	(191 630)
Other unclassified	(44 124 650)	(44 124 650)
	(78 224 001)	(61 313 020)
Net balance	9 441 766	643 881
Ageing analysis per service category		
Rates		
Current	1 084 013	333 160
31-60 days	1 527 361	346 526
61-90 days	1 901 044	34 289
91-120 days	1 135 084	367 405
121-365 days	9 480 494	1 922 347
> 356 days	11 273 643	12 316 178
	26 401 639	15 319 905
Water		
Current	1 092 867	(144 568)
31-60 days	133 320	(252 139)
61-90 days	796 500	17 388
91-120 days	388 403	(203 217)
121-365 days	4 607 175	2 891 531
> 356 days	18 555 409	14 481 988
	25 573 674	16 790 983
Sewerage		
Current	169 501	108 147
31-60 days	(46 381)	125 273
61-90 days	159 677	102 474
91-120 days	140 784	101 508
121-365 days	1 055 445	915 230
> 356 days	2 895 054	1 672 332
	4 374 080	3 024 964

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
5. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Refuse		
Current	285 009	103 703
31-60 days	164 184	243 386
61-90 days	103 301	225 985
91-120 days	199 386	112 037
121-365 days	1 606 863	1 497 203
> 356 days	5 823 575	6 312 220
	8 182 318	8 494 534
House rental		
Current	22 604	13 739
31-60 days	23 461	17 872
61-90 days	23 876	16 750
91-120 days	22 281	11 490
121-365 days	172 555	120 198
> 356 days	530 897	358 222
	795 674	538 271
Cemetery charges		
Current	7 541	8 007
31-60 days	7 610	8 401
61-90 days	7 506	6 063
91-120 days	834	5 024
121-365 days	59 694	64 055
> 356 days	218 969	127 769
	302 154	219 319
Unclassified		
Current	860 490	8 007
31-60 days	886 595	8 401
61-90 days	743 562	6 063
91-120 days	775 679	5 024
121-365 days	4 932 661	64 055
> 356 days	-	44 219 614
	8 198 987	44 311 164
Reconciliation of bad debt provision		
Balance at the beginning of year	61 313 021	27 979 737
Current year contributions to provision	16 910 980	33 333 284
Balance at the end of year	78 224 001	61 313 021

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	-	(1 359)
Cashbook balance - primary	16 079 802	2 550 139
Cashbook balance - secondary	(824 429)	1 701 609
Call investment deposits	46 451 338	19 443 855
	61 706 711	23 694 244

	Bank statement balances		Cashbook balances	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 Jne 2012	30 Jne 2011
	R	R	R	R
Current Account #62024288103 (FNB)	221 601	158 465	15 618 483	2 007 523
Current Account #71032635579 (FNB)	197 245	2 588 972	(991 837)	701 609
Current Account #4077078193 (ABSA)	15 158 216	3 016 947	461 319	541 257
Current Account #4077078486 (ABSA)	167 408	999 649	167 408	1 000 000
Call Deposit #4078155655 (ABSA)	20 754 833	-	20 754 833	-
Call Deposit #4078155744 (ABSA)	25 696 505	-	25 696 505	-
Call Deposit #62120531696 (FNB)	-	238 258	-	17 259 269
Call Deposit #62120531985 (FNB)	-	2 032 387	-	2 184 585
	62 195 808	9 034 678	61 706 711	23 694 243

7. Short term investments

Fixed investment	207 715	197 245
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The municipality has fixed deposit short term investments, redeemable within 180 days.

The fixed deposit is encumbered with a guarantee amount of R 144 000 pledged as a deposit on the electricity account with Eskom.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

8. Property, plant and equipment

	2012			2011		
	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R
Buildings - Municipal and civic	25 830 389	(1 804 850)	24 025 539	19 668 834	(1 409 222)	18 259 612
Plant and machinery	9 827 098	(2 412 923)	7 414 175	9 212 106	(1 736 450)	7 475 656
Furniture and fixtures	1 251 154	(373 796)	877 358	1 150 846	(228 671)	922 175
Motor vehicles	3 162 110	(1 576 174)	1 585 936	3 162 110	(1 226 573)	1 935 537
Office equipment	870 792	(334 239)	536 553	815 091	(230 032)	585 059
IT equipment	2 740 550	(1 133 453)	1 607 097	2 374 090	(770 382)	1 603 708
Buildings - community	2 343 000	(386 713)	1 956 287	2 343 000	(336 042)	2 006 958
Air conditioners	384 035	(177 937)	206 098	384 035	(129 933)	254 102
Sport and recreation facilities	17 773 881	(3 872 299)	13 901 582	17 216 290	(3 048 322)	14 167 968
Other equipment (non-office)	114 682	(46 391)	68 291	114 682	(30 107)	84 575
Buildings - market and industrial	4 942 247	(164 742)	4 777 505	4 942 247	-	4 942 247
Road infrastructure	172 570 497	(41 621 714)	130 948 783	151 630 895	(26 065 601)	125 565 294
Total	241 810 435	(53 905 231)	187 905 204	213 014 226	(35 211 335)	177 802 891

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2012

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation R	Total R
Buildings - municipal and civic	18 259 612	6 161 555	(395 628)	24 025 539
Plant and machinery	7 475 656	614 992	(676 473)	7 414 175
Furniture and fixtures	922 175	100 308	(145 125)	877 358
Motor vehicles	1 935 537	-	(349 601)	1 585 936
Office equipment	585 059	55 703	(104 209)	536 553
IT equipment	1 603 708	366 461	(363 072)	1 607 097
Buildings - community	2 006 958	-	(50 671)	1 956 287
Air conditioners	254 102	-	(48 004)	206 098
Sport and recreation facilities	14 167 968	557 591	(823 977)	13 901 582
Other equipment (non-office)	84 575	2 830	(19 114)	68 291
Buildings - market and industrial	4 942 247	-	(164 742)	4 777 505
Road infrastructure	125 565 294	20 936 772	(15 553 283)	130 948 783
	177 802 891	28 796 212	(18 693 899)	187 905 204

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2012

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Changes and other movements R	Total R
Road related infrastructure	10 549 830	20 939 569	(30 237 860)	1 251 539
Recreation facilities	3 423 237	557 591	(3 980 828)	-
Land and buildings - industrial	6 871 599	6 161 548	-	13 033 147
	20 844 666	27 658 708	(34 218 688)	14 284 686

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2011

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation R	Total R
Buildings - municipal and civic	11 783 637	6 871 600	(395 625)	18 259 612
Plant and machinery	492 808	7 420 299	(437 451)	7 475 656
Furniture and fixtures	227 996	805 979	(111 800)	922 175
Motor vehicles	805 810	1 418 450	(288 723)	1 935 537
Office equipment	4 108	686 784	(105 833)	585 059
IT equipment	1 149 493	729 891	(275 676)	1 603 708
Buildings - community	2 057 628	-	(50 670)	2 006 958
Air conditioners	188 438	88 638	(22 974)	254 102
Sport and recreation facilities	11 369 668	3 423 237	(624 937)	14 167 968
Other equipment - (non-office)	87 689	16 000	(19 114)	84 575
Buildings - industrial and markets	4 942 247	-	-	4 942 247
Roads infrastructure	128 365 739	11 146 115	(13 946 560)	125 565 294
	161 475 261	32 606 993	(16 279 363)	177 802 891

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2011

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Changes and other movements R	Total R
Road related infrastructure	15 594 814	-	(9 238 710)	6 356 104
Other property, plant and equipment	4 942 247	140 313	-	5 082 560
	20 537 061	140 313	(9 238 710)	11 438 664

Land and buildings include administrative offices and municipal houses located in various sections of Giyani township. Land and buildings were valued by MOD HOPE Property Valuers, registered independent valuers. The last valuation was performed as part of the general valuation of all properties within the municipal area for the compilation of the valuation roll in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act (Act No. 5 of 2004) and approved for implementation by Council with effect from 01 July 2008.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
9. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	9 173 584	5 306 894
Payroll creditors	214 644	-
Accrued leave	9 545 988	6 869 348
Accrued bonus	2 093 231	1 373 656
Unspecified direct deposits	623 434	598 688
Inter-municipal account (MDM) *	33 296 927	31 498 271
	54 947 808	45 646 857

* Inter-municipal account (MDM)

The water services function is ringfenced on the account of MDM which is the water services authority. Revenue earned, net of agency fees, and transfers received are credited to the inter-municipal control account, while all expenses incurred are charged to the same control account. The net effect of all the balances arising from water services related transactions is a credit amount of:

DWAF grant Inc	(31 930 780)	(31 930 780)
Gross revenue - water	(40 580 711)	(28 905 564)
Gross revenue - sewerage	(6 144 100)	(4 143 290)
Overheads - water	8 448 412	6 878 978
Overheads - sewerage	5 877 425	4 354 069
Agency income - water	987 363	720 968
Agency income - sewerage	116 354	75 480
Water debtors ex GGM (aged)	25 555 025	18 556 809
Sewerage debtors ex GGM (aged)	4 374 085	2 895 059
	(33 296 927)	(31 498 271)

10. VAT payable

Output Vat	4 814 931	1 823 783
Input vat supplies	179 983	(3 773 610)
Vat recoveries	(935 186)	6 497 758
	4 059 728	4 547 931

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
11. Unspent conditional grants		
National Electrification Grant (INEG)	-	1 265 840
MSIG	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	10 730 882	12 008 075
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	297 645	-
Unspent balance at the end of the year	11 028 527	13 273 915
11.1. Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		
Opening balance at beginning of the year	12 008 075	-
Current receipts	29 950 000	24 902 000
Conditions met - transferred to income	(31 227 193)	(12 893 925)
Conditions still to be met-transferred to liabilities	10 730 882	12 008 075
11.2. National Electrification Grant (INEG)		
Opening balance at beginning of the year	1 265 840	700 752
Current receipts	4 000 000	10 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to income	(5 265 840)	(9 434 912)
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	-	1 265 840
11.3. Financial Management Grant (FMG)		
Opening balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Current receipts	1 250 000	1 250 000
Conditions met - transferred to income	(952 355)	(1 250 000)
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	297 645	-
11.4. MSIG		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current receipts	790 000	790 000
Conditions met - transferred to income	(790 000)	(790 000)
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	-	-

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
12. Retirement benefit obligation		
Long service award / bonus		
Opening balance	4 560 333	4 560 333
Service costs	360 279	-
Interest cost	381 381	-
Actuarial gain / loss	183 354	-
Benefit paid	(147 001)	-
Closing balance	5 338 346	4 560 333
Post retirement benefit obligation		
Opening balance	3 447 773	3 447 773
Service cost	315 458	-
Interest cost	263 505	-
Actuarial gain / loss	160 762	-
Benefit paid	-	-
	4 187 498	3 447 773
Total balance	9 525 844	8 008 106
13. Accumulated surplus		
Balance at the beginning of year	135 015 602	159 902 215
Prior year adjustments to retained income	(227 889)	-
Surplus / deficit for the year	48 700 096	(24 886 614)
Balance at end of year	183 487 809	135 015 601

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
14. Commitments		
Commitments in respect of capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for		
Tourism information centre	-	463 391
Electrification of 7 villages	-	121 674
Electrification of villages pahse 2	-	814 856
Giyani section F gravel to tar upgrade	207 327	642 244
Khashane and Kheyi road	291 382	-
Shikhumba access road	360 417	-
Tourism information centre phase 3	3 792 159	-
Tourism information centre phase 2	563 614	-
Muyexe sports centre	297 158	332 725
Apollo lights	250 000	-
	5 762 057	2 374 890
Approved but not yet contracted		
Waste disposal site development	2 000 000	-
Hlaneki and Ntshuxi culvert bridges	1 000 000	-
	3 000 000	-
Total commitments	8 762 057	2 374 890
15. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Rentals of facilities - premises	420 255	392 445
Rental of other facilities and equipment	249 050	215 148
	669 305	607 593
16. Service charges		
Solid waste	3 771 741	3 181 669

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
17. Government grants and subsidies		
Equitable share *	116 152 000	100 046 650
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	952 355	1 000 000
Infrastructure grant	31 227 193	12 893 925
Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	790 000	750 000
LGSETA	347 292	181 440
National Electrification Grant (INEG)	5 265 840	9 434 912
Expanded public works	274 000	-
Sundry grants	-	146
	155 008 680	124 307 073
<p>* In terms of the constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members. All registered indigents received a subsidy of R 5 703 755 (2011: R 5 258 683) which is funded from the grant.</p>		
18. Property rates		
Property rates billed	25 652 874	12 230 879
19. Other income		
Building plans	200 128	108 667
Clearance certificates	6 031	5 770
Confirmation letters	162 693	154 475
Escort fees	167 312	9 854
Rental income - houses	23 054	11 130
Other income	214 481	370 755
Registration of suppliers	26 169	66 812
Registration and transfers	79 547	60 905
Re-issue of statements	6 576	5 505
Sale of tender documents	74 136	112 230
Sale of grave plots	52 292	37 153
Sale of refuse bins	2 167	4 923
Sewer connection	6 237	6 275
Sewer unblocking	32 302	37 704
Water connection	10 854	11 832
	1 063 979	1 003 990
20. Interest received		
Interest on investments	2 900 393	1 557 281
Interest on outstanding debtors	8 197 701	-
	11 098 094	1 557 281

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
21. Employee related costs		
Basic	43 727 008	42 913 479
UIF	1 121 711	921 189
Medical aid - employer contributions	397 584	381 495
SALGA	10 537	-
Post retirement benefits	762 053	9 420 016
Post-employment benefits - Pension / provident	10 068 015	12 282 160
Overtime payments	543 879	536 164
Long-service awards	3 659 207	-
Acting allowances	450 353	154 758
Annual bonus	3 005 647	2 887 584
Car allowance	2 442 203	2 559 826
Housing benefits and allowances	113 514	73 432
Clothing allowances	7 500	7 500
Cellphone allowance	297 893	280 148
Standby allowance	30 000	30 000
Other allowances	29 487	16 443
Other employee costs	815 086	-
	67 481 677	72 464 194

Included in employee related costs are the remuneration of senior managers as follows:

2012

	Basic salary R	Cellphone allowance R	Travel allowance R	Medical aid R	UIF - employer R	Total R
Accounting Officer	766 340	20 628	97 500	-	1 497	885 965
Chief finance Officer	451 092	6 876	86 431	1 761	757	546 917
Corporate services manager	380 244	6 876	72 185	4 404	749	464 458
Technical services manager	275 003	-	14 000	-	250	289 253
Community services manager	447 998	12 606	154 000	-	1 497	616 101
Strategic planning manager	453 072	12 996	155 813	18 894	1 497	642 272
	2 773 749	59 982	579 929	25 059	6 247	3 444 966

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

21. Employee related costs (continued)

2011

	Basic R	Car allowance R	Cellphone allowance R	Total R
Accounting Officer	725 520	96 750	20 628	842 898
Chief finance Officer	560 520	192 000	13 374	765 894
Corporate services manager	507 408	168 000	13 374	688 782
Technical services manager	546 168	168 000	-	714 168
Community services manager	469 560	168 000	13 374	650 934
	2 809 176	792 750	60 750	3 662 676

2012
R

2011
R

22. Remuneration of councillors

Councillors basic remuneration	9 726 571	8 727 517
Councillors pension contribution	367 285	477 764
Travelling allowance	3 381 025	2 943 778
Cellphone allowance	367 285	477 764
Unemployment insurance contributions	83 012	74 702
	13 925 178	12 701 525

In-kind benefits

The Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Mayor has use of a Council owned house and vehicle for official duties.

23. Finance charges

Bank charges	433 284	234 585
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24. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment	18 693 899	16 279 363
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25. Debt impairment

Contribution to debt impairment provision	16 910 981	33 333 284
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All debtors balance aged above 120 days are considered doubtful, and a provision is raised in respect thereof. The provision is raised at cost.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
26. Contracted services		
Insurance	266 282	380 229
Refuse removal	87 405	1 056 225
	353 687	1 436 454
27. General expenses		
Advertising	385 192	64 979
Auditors remuneration	1 912 885	1 547 875
Cellphones	95 047	149 140
Consulting and professional fees	2 542 743	1 920 556
Consumables	813 627	608 272
Donations	25 750	31 500
Electricity	1 192 665	769 753
Entertainment	167 583	96 978
Free basic services	5 235 070	5 018 709
General programmes	1 074 540	781 505
IT expenses	382 374	419 228
Lease rentals on operating lease	223 921	794 977
Magazines, books and periodicals	34 773	59 957
Medical expenses	1 683	17 596
Motor vehicle expenses	1 027 664	547 165
Printing and stationery	146 224	131 174
Postage and courier	598 779	392 951
Project costs expensed	5 815 709	9 705 303
Security	649 474	1 310 406
Sewerage and waste disposal	99 022	-
Special programmes	193 006	135 724
Subscriptions and membership fees	543 726	958 084
Telephone and fax	799 682	770 106
Travel	1 699 035	2 029 969
Training	870 725	431 208
Uniforms	192 728	206 113
Other expenses	5 085 697	4 469 400
	31 809 324	33 368 628
28. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	1 912 885	1 547 875

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
29. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus / (deficit)	48 700 096	(24 886 614)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	18 693 899	16 279 363
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	365 830	(277 619)
Trade and other receivables	432 509	(267 936)
Consumer debtors	(8 797 885)	1 221 713
Short term investments	(10 470)	(10 826)
Prepayments	-	17 205 337
Trade and other payables	2 941 961	(322 991)
VAT payable	(488 202)	4 547 931
Unspent conditional grants	(2 245 388)	12 573 163
Retirement benefit obligation	6 078 071	3 447 773
	65 670 421	29 509 294
30. Unauthorised expenditure		
Operating expenditure	-	-
Opening balance	-	4 184 854
Condoned by Council	-	(4 184 854)
Current year disclosures	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
31. Irregular expenditure		
Supply Chain Management (SCM) requirement not fully complied with in the prior year	-	-
Excess availment on councillors cellphone contract (prior years)	-	48 464
	-	48 464
Opening balance	-	9 549 755
Condoned by Council	-	(9 549 755)
Current year disclosures	4 617 006	-
Closing balance	4 617 006	-
32. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Penalties on late payment to SARS	-	-
Penalties on late payment to	-	19 417
Fraudulent bank transaction	-	195 000
	-	214 417

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
32. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)		
Opening balance	195 000	214 417
Condoned by Council	-	(19 417)
Current year disclosures	151 598	-
Closing balance	346 598	195 000

The municipality suffered a loss of R 195,000 through a scam involving the use of a fraudulent bank transaction by a fictitious company masquerading as Balaton International in the 2005 / 2006 financial year end. The amount is fully provided for in the financial statements however, Council has rescinded an earlier resolution to write off the amount against the provision in order to allow the investigation of the case to continue.

33. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

In terms of section 36 / MFMA regulations, any deviation from the SCM policy should be approved or condoned by the accounting officer.

Incident

Disclosures is hereunder made in terms of the MFMA (section 114), in terms whereof if a tender other than the one recommended in the normal course of implementing the SCM policy is approved, the accounting officer must, in writing, notify Auditor-General, the relevant Provincial Treasury and National Treasury of the reasons for deviating from such recommendations. With regards to the current year, the deviations were tabled to Council and the relevant offices duly notified in writing.

Construction of Giyani section F road	-	10 657 529
Supply and delivery of 2 waste compactors	-	2 854 990
Supply and delivery of 1 skip loader truck	-	655 840
Repair of potholes in the township	-	400 743
Development of operational plan for GGNRDP	-	2 886 000
	-	17 455 102

SARS (PAYE, SDL and UIF)

Opening balance	-	-
Payable for the current year	9 415 137	381 495
Amount paid current year	(9 415 137)	(381 495)
Amount paid previous years	-	-
	-	-

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
33. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)		
Medical aid deductions		
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions	1 121 711	921 189
Amount paid current year	(1 121 711)	(921 189)
Amount paid previous years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Pension Fund		
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions	9 328 289	8 834 387
Amount paid current year	(9 328 289)	(8 834 387)
Amount paid previous years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
SALGA		
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions	10 537	-
Amount paid current year	(10 537)	-
Amount paid previous years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

During the year the following Councillors' had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days.

	Highest outstanding amount R	Highest amount outstanding R
W Baloyi	12 701	-
HJ Bilankulu	4 682	-
BM Makhubele	1 052	-
GA Maluleke	445	-
KA Manganyi	1 722	-
	<u>20 602</u>	<u>-</u>

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
34. Prior period error - provision for leave		
The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:		
Statement of financial position		
Previously reported	-	2 009 665
Leave	-	7 740 878
Long service award	-	1 679 138
Reinstated amount	-	11 429 681
35. Prior period error - post retirement medical aid		
Statement of Financial Performance		
Previously reported	-	-
Provision made	-	3 447 773
Reinstated amount	-	3 447 773
36. Prior period error - property plant and equipment		
Statement of financial position		
Total cost reported	-	212 854 431
Adjustments: Air	-	159 795
Reinstated amount	-	213 014 226
Accumulated depreciation		
Total cost reported	-	37 960 069
Accumulated depreciation adjustments	-	(2 748 736)
Reinstated amount	-	35 211 333
Total value reinstated	-	177 802 893
37. Prior year error - bank		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	25 490 367
Adjustments	-	(1 828 706)
Other adjustments	-	32 582
Reinstated balance	-	23 694 243
38. Prior year error - payroll creditors		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	1 480 812
Adjustments	-	(1 480 812)
Reinstated balance	-	-

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
39. Prior year error - trade creditors		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	7 080 106
Adjustments	-	(1 773 212)
Reinstated balance	-	5 306 894
40. Prior period error - unknown deposit		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	713 196
Adjustments	-	(114 508)
Reinstated balance	-	598 688
41. Prior year error - VAT receivable		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	14 777 988
Adjustments	-	(19 325 918)
Reinstated balance	-	(4 547 930)
42. Prior year error - mopani loan account		
Statement of financial position		
Opening balance	-	(8 200 226)
Adjustments	-	(23 298 046)
Reinstated balance	-	(31 498 272)

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2012 R	2011 R
43. Prior year error - accumulated surplus		
Statement of financial position		
Balance at 30 June 2010	-	147 552 480
Accumulated surplus for the year	-	13 843 038
Opening balance	-	161 395 518
Opening errors balance	-	10 450 830
Reversal of billings	-	(5 296 985)
Property, plant and equipment adjustments	-	1 230 770
Payroll creditors adjustments	-	(307 969)
Trade creditors adjustments	-	1 733 769
VAT	-	(8 983 977)
Water related items	-	(319 741)
	-	(1 493 303)
Reinstated balance	-	159 902 215

44. Risk management

Financial risk management

This note presents information about the entity's exposure to each of the financial risks below and the entity's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing financial risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the Annual Financial Statements.

The Council has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the entity's risk management framework.

The entity's audit committee oversees the monitoring of compliance with the entity's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the entity. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by the entity's internal audit function.

The economic entity's monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the economic entity through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. The entity has exposure to the following financial risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk).

The economic entity seeks to minimise the effects of these risks in accordance with the economic entity's policies approved by the Council. The policies provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and in the investment of excess liquidity.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The economic entity does not enter into or trade in financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Greater Giyani Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

44. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Receivables are presented net of an allowance for impairment.

Financial assets which expose the municipality to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2012 R	2011 R
Cash and cash equivalents	114 708 853	25 940 368
Short term investments	207 715	199 558
Trade and other receivables	3 475 975	3 475 975

These balances represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The entity's exposure to liquidity risk is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through ongoing review of commitments.

The economic entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The entity has not defaulted on external loans, payables and lease commitment payments being either interest or capital and no re-negotiation of terms were made on any of these instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes. The entity's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer-term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. The entity's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed below.

At year end, financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

- Call and notice deposits.

Greater Giyani Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

45. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The municipality has various claims of legal disputes with suppliers and are subject to mediation or legal process. The maximum potential liability is estimated at R 2 120 616.

The table below indicates the details of claims referred above:

Name of the case	Name of the claim	Legal representative	Current status	Litigation amount
Malakubela Construction	Service provider is suing the Municipality for services rendered	MC Baloyi	Matter referred to Attorneys as on the 1st of June 2012 to defend and necessary consultations	R 270 000
Miltec Catering	Payment settlement	Modjadji Raphesu	Matter removed from the roll to enable parties to reach a settlement agreement. Settlement reached at R20 000.	R 70 000
Antoniek Construction	Services provider issued summons for delivery of material	Great Giyani municipality	Matter referred to arbitration.	R 390 000
Knowledge Ngobeni	Plaintiff issued summons against the Municipality for an amount of R 900 000 for structure demolished at site 1947 and 1948 F	Modjadji Raphesu	Pleading closed, awaiting trial date.	R 900 000
Vusikoti art	Plaintiff issued summons against the Municipality for amount on designing a municipality logo	Modjadji Raphesu	Awaiting judgement on the 24th July 2012	R 135 000
Maselesele	Applicant is suing municipality for eviction.	Modjadji Raphesu	Matter Inprogress	R 270 000
Chauke MM	Municipality is defending application to High Court for mandatory interdict.	Modjadji Raphesu	Matter Inprogress	R 155 616

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Land and buildings										
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill Sites (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarries (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure										
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission & Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (fibre optic, WIFI infrastrucur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets										
Parks & gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sportsfields and stadium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums & art galleries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social rental housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, safety & emergency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and policing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019

	Cost/Revaluation						Accumulated Depreciation			
	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Heritage assets										
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles										
Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets										
General vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019									
Cost/Revaluation							Accumulated		
Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Total property plant and equipment									
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural/Biological assets									
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets									
Computers - software & programming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties									
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total									
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020									
Cost/Revaluation							Accumulated		
Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Land and buildings									
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill Sites (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarries (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure									
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission & Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019

Cost/Revaluation

Accumulated

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (fibre optic, WIFI infrastrucur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets										
Parks & gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sportsfields and stadium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums & art galleries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social rental housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, safety & emergency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and policing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Heritage assets										
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles										
Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets										
General vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019

Cost/Revaluation

Accumulated

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand
Total property plant and equipment										
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural/Biological assets										
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets										
Computers - software & programming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties										
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total										
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix C

Segmental analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2010	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated Depreciation
<p>Land and buildings</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Revaluation</p>	<p>Accumulated Depreciation</p>

[illegible]

Appendix C

Segmental analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2010

Cost/Revaluation							Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment deficit Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand

Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment deficit Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix D

Segmental Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended	
Prior Year	Current Year

[illegible]

Appendix D

Segmental Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended

Prior Year			Current Year			
Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand		Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand
			Rand			
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-	Total	-	-	-

Appendix E(1)

Actual versus Budget(Revenue and Expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Current year 2010 Act. Bal. Rand	Current year 2010 Adjusted budget Rand	Variance Rand	Var	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
Revenue					
Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	(Explanations to be recorded)
Sale of goods in agricultural activities	-	-	-	-	
Rendering of services	-	-	-	-	
Rendering of services in agricultural activities	-	-	-	-	
Property rates	25 652 874	-	25 652 874	-	
Service charges	3 771 741	-	3 771 741	-	
Levies	-	-	-	-	
Property rates - penalties imposed and collection charges	-	-	-	-	
Sales of housing	-	-	-	-	
Construction contracts	-	-	-	-	
Royalty income	-	-	-	-	
Rental of facilities and equipment	669 305	-	669 305	-	
Interest received (trading)	-	-	-	-	
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	
Income from agency services	307 268	-	307 268	-	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	
Fines	133 830	-	133 830	-	
Licences and permits	4 136 372	-	4 136 372	-	
Government grants & subsidies	155 008 680	-	155 008 680	-	
Municipal Revenue UD1	-	-	-	-	
Municipal Revenue UD2	-	-	-	-	
Revenue 1	-	-	-	-	
Revenue 2	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous other revenue	-	-	-	-	
Administration and management fees received	-	-	-	-	
Fees earned	-	-	-	-	
Commissions received	-	-	-	-	
Royalties received	-	-	-	-	
Rental income	-	-	-	-	
Discount received	-	-	-	-	
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	
Other income 1	327 394	-	327 394	-	
Other income 2	94 602	-	94 602	-	
Other income 3	274 541	-	274 541	-	
Other income	367 440	-	367 440	-	
Other farming income 1	-	-	-	-	
Other farming income 2	-	-	-	-	
Other farming income 3	-	-	-	-	
Other farming income 4	-	-	-	-	
Other farming income	-	-	-	-	
Government grants	-	-	-	-	
Interest received - investment	11 098 094	-	11 098 094	-	

Appendix E(1)

Actual versus Budget(Revenue and Expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Current year 2010 Act. Bal.	Current year 2010 Adjusted budget	Variance	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
Interest received - other	-	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-
	201 842 141	-	201 842 141	-
Expenses				
Personnel	(67 481 677)	-	(67 481 677)	-
Manufacturing -	-	-	-	-
Employee costs	-	-	-	-
Remuneration of	(13 925 178)	-	(13 925 178)	-
councillors	-	-	-	-
Administration	-	-	-	-
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(18 693 899)	-	(18 693 899)	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairments	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	(433 284)	-	(433 284)	-
Debt impairment	-	-	-	-
Collection costs	-	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	-
- Manufacturing expenses	-	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	(3 534 017)	-	(3 534 017)	-
- General	-	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	-
- General	-	-	-	-
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-
Contracted Services	(353 687)	-	(353 687)	-
Grants and subsidies paid	-	-	-	-
Cost of housing sold	-	-	-	-
General Expenses	(49 433 447)	-	(49 433 447)	-
Other (taken out of	-	-	-	-
General expenses)	-	-	-	-
Other (taken out of	-	-	-	-
General expenses)	-	-	-	-
Other (taken out of	-	-	-	-
General expenses)	-	-	-	-
Other (taken out of	-	-	-	-
General expenses)	-	-	-	-
Other (taken out of	-	-	-	-
General expenses)	-	-	-	-
	(153 855 189)	-	(153 855 189)	-
Other revenue and costs				
Gain or loss on disposal	-	-	-	-
of assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-
Gain or loss on exchange	-	-	-	-
differences	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-
Gains or losses on	-	-	-	-
biological assets and	-	-	-	-
agricultural produce	-	-	-	-
Income from equity	-	-	-	-
accounted investments	-	-	-	-

Appendix E(1)

Actual versus Budget(Revenue and Expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Current year 2010 Act. Bal.	Current year 2010 Adjusted budget	Variance	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups	-	-	-	-
Taxation	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	47 986 952	-	47 986 952	-

Appendix E(2)

Budget Analysis of Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2010

	Additions	Revised Budget	Variance	Variance	Explanation of significant variances from budget
	Rand	Rand	Rand	%	
Municipality					
Executive & Council/Mayor and Council	-	-	-	-	
Finance & Admin/Finance	-	-	-	-	
Planning and Development/Economic Development/Plan	-	-	-	-	
Health/Clinics	-	-	-	-	
Comm. & Social/Libraries and archives	-	-	-	-	
Housing	-	-	-	-	
Public Safety/Police	-	-	-	-	
Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	
Environmental Protection/Pollution Control	-	-	-	-	
Waste Water Management/Sewerage	-	-	-	-	
Road Transport/Roads	-	-	-	-	
Water/Water Distribution	-	-	-	-	
Electricity /Electricity Distribution	-	-	-	-	
Other/Air Transport	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
Municipal Owned Entities					
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
Other charges					
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	

Appendix F
Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts					Quarterly Expenditure					Grants and Subsidies delayed / withheld					Reason for delay/withholding of funds	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	Reason for noncompliance
		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar		Yes/ No	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Note: A municipality should provide additional information on how a grant was spent per Vote. This excludes allocations from the Equitable Share.

Appendix F
Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts					Quarterly Expenditure					Grants and Subsidies delayed / withheld					Reason for delay/withholding of funds	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	Reason for noncompliance
		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes/ No	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Note: A municipality should provide additional information on how a grant was spent per Vote. This excludes allocations from the Equitable Share.